The Indian Poultry Gazette.

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FROM THE EDITORS CHAIR.

We are very pleased to announce that the 20th All-India Poultry Show will be held in Delhi on Saturday, Sunday and Monday the 28th, 29th and 30th January, 1933, respectively, and since Mr. Grindal is unable to run the Show, we shall be glad to do it ourselves. Our official duties for the U. P. Poultry Association will, we are fully aware, make it difficult for us to make it the success we wish to, but we feel certain that our readers will help us by every possible means to dispel our fears. Another important matter requiring urgent attention of all concerned is the All India Poultry Conference to be held in conjunction with the All India Show. This is the second Conference and it is our long-felt desire to make it an annual function. We are sure readers will agree with us that it is a necessity if the industry is to be carried on right lines and is to be made a commercial proposition. In this connection we request readers to give our appeal elsewhere in this issue, for funds to better the club, their most urgent and favourable consideration which it deserves.

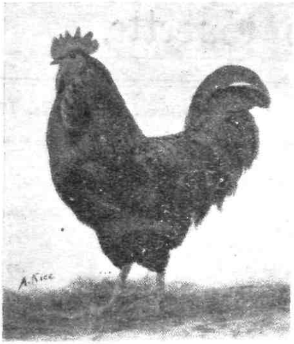
Will all concerned please note carefully that the office of the club has been shifted to No. 2, Peel Road, Cantonments. This has been done for the only reason that this new place has accommondation for over a thousand head of poultry and, therefore, it is our intention to start a pedigree stock farm the moment we saved even Rs. 1,000-. No correspondence should be addressed c/o. the U. P. P. A. for we remain on tour and it gets delayed.

An item of news that will interest our readers is that an experiment is being made in the United Provinces with Co-operative Egg Sale Societies which are under our direct charge in connection with our U. P. P. A. work and we are keenly watching this progress. It is difficult, at this stage, to comment on their achievements but we have no doubt whatever that, provided their members and officials work on correct lines, they will succeed. As soon as this is done we shall recommend to other Provincial Governments to follow the examples set by the U. P. in this connection.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the fifth instalment of Captain Sherard-Smith's article, "Practical Hints on Poultry Housing and Equipments in India", and wish every breader of poultry in this country could pay as much attention to details of breeding as is done by this gentleman. Then all doubts regarding the pedigree and egg factor of the stock to be purchased would never worry our poultry keepers.

We are very glad to refer our readers to an article, "Poultry Farming as a Commercial Proposition," by Mr. S. A. Imam of Orange Poultry Farm, Gaya, B. & O. who narrates his story of how he, in spite of being a novice, succeeded in competing against the Khatick or the rotten egg. This is what, it is our sincere advice to every poultry farmer in India, everyone should do. We are very grateful to Mr. Imam for giving us the benefit of his valuable experience, which we are sure will set an example to the Commercial Poultry Farmers in India in regard to marketing of eggs. We feel still more pleased to find that Mr. Imam did exactly what we suggested in our article "Profit from your Poultry, etc.", in the September issue, although quite unknowingly.

We place before our readers, with our thanks to Mr. Howard, the views expressed by him regarding how the Gazette should be run and sincerely wish poultry keepers in India would do what he suggests. But while admitting that his suggestions are very sound, we cannot help saying it is not always true that the articles in other scientific Poultry Journals are unsuitable and we think they sometimes, with of course necessary modifications to suit local conditions, are very valuable for India, *e.g.*, the article "Producing and Handling Quality Eggs" and "The Relation



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No. 1 pen per setting Rs. 25.—Headed by imported cockerel of magnificent type bred from 267 egg dams, mated to 2 imported pullets of 251 egg dams, and 6 of my last year hens specially selected for heavy egg production.

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No. 1 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by imported cock of 280 egg *strain mated to 10 hens of good utility type and layers of large eggs.*

No. 2 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by cockerel whose dam laid 525 eggs in 24 months mated to 8 hens of good utility type and heavy layers of large eggs.

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MRS. R. GRAIN.

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between Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science" as published in the August and September issue of the Gazette.

We wish to refer our readers back to the Buff Orpingtons letter published in the August issue of the Gazette and would like to point out that the arguments that the "Doon Poultries shut up shop" was advanced without collecting facts as the reason for this (closing the shop) was Doon Poultries' inability, on account of their various other occupations, to give full attention to this business and never their failure to find a market for their poultry produce that would give them a profit. There is no difficulty in finding a suitable market for quality eggs and fowls.

We hope readers are busy with their growing stock and selection of breeding pens. They must also be keeping a special eye on their would-be winners of the All-India and Provincial Shows.

We are very anxious to hold Provincial Shows in Calcutta and if possible in Patna and should we be able to find a Show Secretary we shall proceed with this business. Members who are helping us are our friends Mr. Yule and Mrs. Percy-Lancaster. Will readers join us in our efforts in this direction as we think a show in Calcutta every year is almost a necessity. How we wish we could be there to do it personally but circumstances do not permit this.

We are grateful to our Committee Members for Assam and Rajputana Mrs. M. Ward, and Captain Carroll for their very kind help in securing members and subscribers and request every reader to follow these friends.

We are quite alive to the fact that the All-India must always be in the month of December but the delay this year was caused by unavoidable circumstances which, we hope, will not happen in future.

With the greatest pleasure we wish to inform readers that we feel amply rewarded for our services to the Poultry Industry in India by being fortunate enough to announce that, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Wellingdon, our Illustrious Patron, has honoured us by very kindly consenting to preside at the prize distribution on the 30th January, 1933.

We, therefore, appeal to everyone interested in poultry firming with all the emphasis at our command, to make the coming All-India worth the visit of a Great Friead of this country. We must have, at least a thousand entries. May we remind everyone to bring his or her birds in the cleanest possible condition so that it may be difficult for the judge to spot the "Best Put Down Bird."

We would refer readers to an advertisement of Mr. Williams of Poona for a breed that is not very common in India the Buff Sussex, and suggest this be given a trial. We must see enough exhibits of this at the All-India this year in Delhi as almost the whole country will, it is expected, visit the Show.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON POULTRY HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT IN INDIA.

Part 5.

By

CAPT. W. SHERRARD-SMITH, M.C.

(Continued from last month)

The Breeder's Requirements.

To summerise what has been already said we find that we have provided for the villager with one W. S. (A) type house which he sticks anywhere under cover, John Citizen who provides an out-house verandah for his W. S. (A) type house in which he keeps a few fowls which furnish his requirements as to eggs for table use, and we have also provided for the more advanced fancier who keeps one or two breeds as a hobby while selling a few eggs and fowls for eating only.

Now we come to the breeder who scientifically rears his birds and scientifically mates them with a view to selling hatchable eggs. He is quite a different proposition and with whom I am chiefly concerned. He usually keeps two breeds and I will base these instructions on his requirements. If only one breed is kept or more than two breeds are kept it requires but little imagination to regulate and modify details to suit ones own individual needs. If, however, more than two breeds are kept it is best to work each breed as a separate unit.

Two flock pens will be required to hold 49 birds each. Not necessarily 40 birds of one breed in one, pen, and 40 birds in the other, but in one pen 40 birds of both breeds two years old and older and the other pen for 40 birds of the younger generation. This may seem a tremendous number when you intend to keep birds only for breeding purposes to sell eggs for setting. But I assure you that they are the very minimum you will require. You have two breeds, you must therefore have, at least, two sets of unrelated birds of each breed, otherwise after a year or so you must cease selling eggs because all your birds will be in-bred. You would be a dishonest breeder if you sold eggs to the unwary purchaser with an assurance either stated or implied that they are eggs from unrelated stock".

To return now to the accommodation for these birds. Three W. S. (A) type houses will be required for the Flock of older hens. Two of these to be used as double deckers and one as a single decker, the top compartment of which will accommodate the birds, with the egg laying compartment below. As soon as the other two W. S. houses have been cleaned out of a morning, their lower compartment should also be provided with straw for the nest. The other Flock pen for the younger generation must have 5 W. S. (B) type houses as every bird must be trap-nested.

As pointed out before with two breeds you must have 4 sets of birds of 10 hens each of unrelated stock. From these sets you will select 5 or 6 of each

DO NOT LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY.

Who will win *prizes at poultry exhibitions* in India and make sure that he is breeding the type of bird that would fill the egg basket with right size eggs and be true to its breed standard ?

Only the Breeder who buys from us and thoroughly studies the following Coloured Plates :—

Black Leghorn Pair | **Black Minorca Hen**
Light Sussex | **Rhode Island Reds**

Wyndottes, Partridge, Buff and Blue Laced

TYPES OF UTILITY POULTRY.

We also hope to receive copies of the "Feathered world year Book for 1932" *from England as some of our readers were anxious to get these.*

RATES:—Plates at Re. **0-8-0** each; three of one breed at Rs. **1-6-0** only, available after the 25th of this month; packing and postage extra.

Hony. Editor,
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Packing and despatch free. 15 eggs sent to the Dozen.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Exhibition White Leghorns Rs. **15/-, 20/-** and **25/-** each.
Utility White Leghorns Rs. **10/-, 15/-** and **20/-** each.

Crate and Freight extra at cost.

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for your Breeding pens. If from 10 hens you are able to select 5 or 6 for your Breeding pens you are lucky. I can rarely find more than 2, but then perhaps I am too conscientious, and aim two much at perfection, but this is the only way I interpret " honest breeding ". If every breeder was as conscientious we would hear much less of deterioration of stock bred in India.

So far so good. Now you will require 4 Breeding pens for the 4 sets to be mated (2 sets of one breed and 2 sets of the other). Each of these pens will contain one W. S. (A) type house each.

The Chick pen will require one W. S. (A) type house. One Chick pen will, however, not be sufficient and though you may be able to make shift with one described. Fifty Chicks of each breed will be required in two sets of 25 each from unrelated parents. These may be hatched from eggs or bought as day-old chicks which ever is preferable. They are reared in the 2 chick pens (50 chicks in each) up to 4 or 5 months old when all the males are placed in one chick pen and all the females in the other. There will be about an equal number of each, *i.e.* 50 Cockerels and 50 pullets.

Careful selection must now be resorted to culling out all undesirables until at the age of 6 months 40 pullets are left. These are all transferred to the Flock pen containing the W. S. (B) type houses. Every bird must now be trap-nested before it finds its way into the breeding pen.

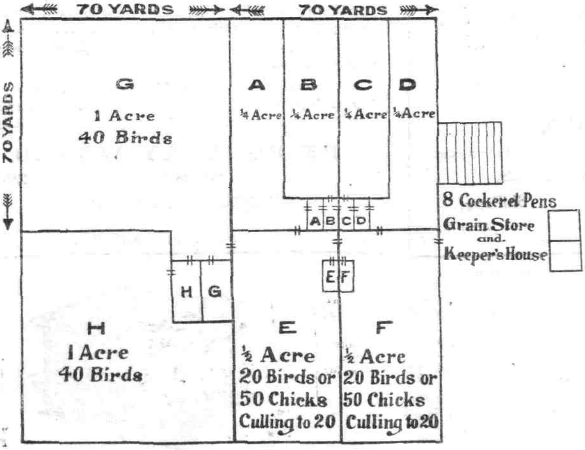

Figure 5.

In like manner the Cockerels are culled out until at the age of 7 months you have 10 of each breed, in two unrelated sets of 5 each. Feed these all you are worth until at 8 months you have culled out to 12 birds in all, 6 of one breed and 6 of the other, in two unrelated sets of 3 each. At the end of 10 months you must cull out still further select ing 2 birds from each set, and place these in the single pens.

By the time your hens are a year or so old you should have been able to select 5 to 6 hens of each set from your trap-nested Flock pen.

Now select your best cock from each set and put one each in the four Breeding pens, and mate these with the selected hens.

only, you will sooner or later have to install another. Taking for granted you are going to work on proper lines, we will say two chick pens with one W. S. (A) type house in each.

There now remains the Cockerel pens. Eight cocks will be your minimum requirements. This allows only for one cock in reserve for each breeding pen, the very minimum requirements. Their accommodations are provided for as previously explained.

The plan of this lay out is shown in Fig. 5.

Always remember this :—In all busines concerns, proper methodical arrangements and suitable equipment though it entails a certain amount of initial cost, saves maintenance and labour charges in the long run out of all comparison with the initial cost.

The yearly Routine.

Suppose you have built the required number of pens and installed the W. S. houses *therein* as

Having obtained the desired number of eggs from each of the Breeding pens, these are hatched out and the chicks brought into the chick pens. Another 100 chicks will again be required. While these are growing up, you may dispose of the hens not required, and as you have a number of promising Cockerels coming on, some of the older cocks may be disposed of, retaining your best birds only. The balance of your hens, which should be the plum of the lot, are all transferred to the Flock pen for the older birds. You will here note that this pen is brought into use for the first time after about a year from the time you commenced the farm, but from now onwards it will be in constant use.

In due course the younger generation are brought into the pen containing the trap-nests, where their individual performance is recorded and the best

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From laying Trial Winners.

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White Leghorns (Record Layers) Sittings can be booked (from November 1st onwards) when New Importations *arrive:* Rs. **20/-** per doz.

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FREE ADVICE

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Young stock available at reasonable rates. Card board boxes, Silver Hen Incubators and several hundred yeards of wire netting available.

My birds won several specials and prizes at All India and several cups at Allahabad show. Quality second to none.

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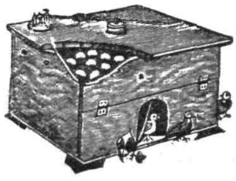

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IGATPURI G. I. P.

12.

selected for the Breeding pens. After the second year you will have selected a sufficient number of really good Cocks and Hens for your Breeding pens, therefore from now onwards only half the number of Chickens need be raised every year to replenish the Breeding pens with younger stock.

Instead of rearing 25 chickens of *each* breed in 4 unrelated sets *every* year, it is far the better plan to raise 50 Chickens (in two unrelated sets) of *one* breed each *alternate* year. That is supposing you are keeping a Heavy and a Light breed. Raise 50 Chicks of the Heavy breed one year, and 50 Chicks of the Light breed the following year. This will give you far more to select from than if you were to raise 25 chicks of each breed in 4 unrelated sets the same year.

And so it goes on—Culling—Trap-nesting—Selecting—Mating and Hatching, year in and year out. You connot stand still with Poultry. And no breeder who sells hatchable eggs is worthy of the name unless this process is going on all the time on his farm.

A bird either a cock or a hen is of little use after three years hence this constant slection. But above all things remember you will sometimes come across a bird, either a hen or a cock of exceptional qualities—breed from that bird all you can. It is worth its weight in gold. Money cannot by such birds. When you have found such an one, let me know, we may be able to do a mutual transaction by way of an exchange af eggs of equally good stock.

A short cut method with 2 breeds.

Requirements :—

One Flock pen 4 W. S. (A) type houses.

Two Breeding Pens 1 W. S. (B) type house in each.

One Chick pen 1 W. S. (A) type house.

Eight Cockerel Pens 1 Single house in each.

1ST YEAR HEAVY BREED.

(1) Raise 50 chicks in the chick pen.

(2) Transfer Pullets to both Breeding pens and trap-nest them there. Transfer four selected Cockerels to single pens.

(3) After selecting the best pullets and having registered them transfer the lot to the Flock Pen.

2ND YEAR LIGHT BREED.

Same procedure as for Heavy Breed.

3RD YEAR HEAVY BREED.

(1) Mate two sets of hens (selected birds) in both Breeding pens with the best cocks.

(2) Hatch eggs and rear chicks in Chick pen.

(3) Separate birds in the Breeding pens moving the hens back to the flock pen and the cocks to the cock pens. Transfer the young pullets when old enough to the Breeding pens and trap-nest them there. Cull out the cockerels in the chick pen and if you have one or two better than the older birds replace them with the younger generation.

4TH YEAR LIGHT BREED.

Same as was done in the 3rd year with the Heavy breed. And so on ad lib.

By this method you may keep 2 breeds having only one flock pen and only two breeding pens. You are, however, limited to mating up the birds only once during the year and if the demand for hatchable eggs is small this method will serve the Purpose. But to work on more business-like lines

for one Breed you require

- 2 flock pens (one with (A) type and one (B) type houses).
- 2 Breeding pens.
- 1 Chick pen.
- 4 Cockerel pens.

For two breeds you require.

- 2 Flock pens.
- 4 Breeding pens.
- 2 Chick pens.
- 3 Cockerel pens.

I do not recommend either increasing or decreasing the sizes of the pens (shown in the plan) to suit the number of birds kept. Rather the numbers of pens should be modified.

The Chick Pens.

By looking at the plan you will no doubt come to the conclusion *that the Chick pen is unsuitable* for rearing chicks, and so it is for the first month or so. But as most of the small fanciers have some kind of accommodation in which to keep the Chicks during the night, I have decided to leave the plan as it is. The shed and covered run is used by them only during the day.

But this unbusinesslike arrangement would not suit the advanced Fancier or Breeder. In this case the Chick house should be built as shown in the plan but walled in on three sides up to the roof. The front wall should be built up 3 feet high only (leaving a space for a 2½ feet doorway in the centre). From this wall to the roof wire netting is fixed. In every cold districts windows in addition to the netting will have to be provided.

For the first month or so the W. S. house is removed to the covered run, and the brooders placed in the shed. But whatever you do, keep the coops or brooders off the floor at night on low tables, the legs of which stand in receptacles containing oil.

When the chicks are big enough to do without coops or brooders the W. S. house is returned to the shed and the coops or brooders cleaned and put away until required.

(To be continued.)

WATCH THE GREAT
ALL INDIA POULTRY SHOW.

To be held in Delhi

on Saturday, Sunday and Monday the 28th, 29th and 30th January, 1933, respectively.

Entries close 15th January, 1933.

Messrs. **A. E. SLATER** and **C. H. READER**
have kindly consented to judge

ALSO

MAKE IT A POINT TO ATTEND

THE ALL INDIA POULTRY CONFERENCE

in connection with it, if you wish to find out solutions to your poultry problems in India. Come with your views in the form of papers on the different aspects of the Industry.

I only want your exhibits, contributions, and papers read by you personally. Help me to make it the greatest success ever known in India. If you give me what I require I assure you I shall make it so.

For particulars apply to :—

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Hony. Secretary.
2, Peel Road, Cantonments,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

WHEN IS AN EGG NOT JUST AN EGG.

By

CAVAS JUSSAWALA.

The egg is just an egg, a shell containing two different kinds of fluids to common observation. Yet *it is a bag of mysteries as will be seen as we go on* enfolding the same.

With the birth of the chicken is the birth of the egg. All the eggs that the chick wlll lay in its life time are said to have been born with it in the ovary or the female reproductive organ. They could be seen as very minute embryonic yolks, all in a cluster and resembling a bunch of grapes, and known as Oocytes.

As the bird matures the oocytes grow in size too. From birth, in case of light breeds it takes 6 to 7 months and in heavy 8 to 9 months for the oocytes to ripen into yolks or ovules, when they break away one by one and pass through the oviduct, a long *white coloured tube also* known as the egg-tube. The tube or oviduct commences at the ovary and opens out in the vent, it is a broad opening which is shaped like a funnel, this funnel is called the infundibulum.

The ripe yolk which is still in a mass form drops into the infundibulum or funnel and passes along the egg-tube, as it passes along it receives thick secretions of white or albumen.

The yolk is held in position or bound to the white by *thick chord-like albumen* called Chalaza. The chalazae prevent the yolk from sticking to the sides of the egg and act as shock-absorbers, so that the yolk is prevented from being damaged. The muscles of the oviduct expand and contract taking the contents in it further down here, a thin membraneous covering is formed enveloping the yolk and the white. Another membraneous or skin-like layer is formed over this called the outer membrane. Between the two membranes and on the broad end of the egg the space is occupied by air. The embryo or the germ during its period of incubation wants air *like* every other living organism and is supplied from the air space.

It is known that air can be condensed and kept in very small space yet when released will occupy a very big area. *The air space in a fresh laid egg is* very small, with age evaporation takes place and the air gets less denser, yet occupying the whole air space. The egg to some extent decreases in weight due to evaporation, the air in the air-space gets thi ner and acts as a float, hence you find a stale egg floating with the broad end upwards.

We have seen that the yolk in its journey down the oviduct, so far, has been covered with albumen, chalazae and two layers of membranes. It goes further *into a chamber* called the uterus, here lime is secreted and coated round the outer membrane, the lime secretion soon hardens and forms the shell which protects the contents in it. After an hour or so of the formation of shell the egg is ejected through the Vent or Cloaca. At times we find two yolks in an egg, this is due to two ovules ripening together and dropping into the oviduct in close succession.

Soft-shelled eggs are not uncommon some consider it a very bad omen, as it is believed to bring disaster and calamity to the owner, some think the hen to be possessed by the devil. The fowl is immediately destroyed, its blood sprinkled on the threshold of the owners dwelling to satiate the devil and evil spirits just at the door and so prevent their coming in and bringing trouble. The rest of the fowl is of course cooked and eaten. Had biddy been a little more careful *in picking up lime and grit she would have saved* her neck—her muscles and bones too. Soft-shelled eggs may also be due to fatness, heavy laying or fright. It happens that the birds, when confined, exhaust oyster shell, grit and materials that help them to form the shell, in that limited area. Replace their drinking water with lime-water or give them shell and grit and you will soon drive the devil out of her to where he should be—Hell.

It must be clearly understood that the female will lay all the eggs that she is going to without ever being mated to the male. The cock bird in no way helps his mate to lay, or increase her lay. Lay she will but quite a different egg—an egg that will not hatch, *i.e.*, an infertile, or clear egg; in other words an egg containing no fertilzed germ. What is true of fowls is true of other feathered creatures.

In one mating the male bird may fertilize a clutch of eggs. When copulation takes place the male injects seminal fluid, the fluid contains indefinite number of spermatozoons or male germs, these germs thrive in special conditions and environments only; they pass through, rather float, along the oviduct to the neck of the infundibulum. It must be known that the ovule or yolk contains the female germ or nucleus; this is a sexual (one sex) cell, as stated above the yolk ripens and falls into the funnel, and while it passes through the oviduct and before the white is added one of the so many male germs that float about in the fluid fuse with the female germ the nucleus which is in the yolk—one and only one germ the nucleus which is in the yolk. One and only one, of the so many spermatozoons can fuse at a time. After fusion cell division will take place and the chicken formed if the egg is incubated. The chicken during its period of incubation lives on the yolk, white and the air in the egg. When the other ovules drop *they similarly get fertilized by the spermatozoons still* remaining, this shows how a clutch of eggs could be fertilized by a single mating. Again, it is not necessary that in spite of there being numerous active male germs the eggs must be fertilized, no fusion may take place for some reason or the other and the egg pass off unfertilized. People who do not take eggs for the reason that by so doing, they destroy life could safely eat infertile eggs.

Break a fresh egg into a saucer, you will see that the yolk is in the centre, this is so held by the chalazae. The white or albumen just on the boarder of the yolk is quite thick while that nearest the rim of the saucer less dense; the germ may or may not be visible to the naked eye.

IMPORTED LIGHT SUSSEX.

From Laying Trial Winners, England.
Gold medal strains.
Sittings Rs. 20/- per dozen.
Cockrel and pairs for sale.
White Leghorns—(Record Layer).

Sittings can be booked (from Nov. 1st onwards) when New Importation arrive. Rs. 20/- per dozen.

White Orpingtons. Sittings available only from December onwards. Rs. 15/- per dozen.

Apply :—

M. Ward,
Sole Importer of
Pedigree Sussex in ASSAM.

"THE HOME POULTRY FARM."

"Imported Utility White Leghorns."

1st Pen ... Rs. 8/- per sitting.
2nd Pen ... ,, 6/- ,, ,,
Chickens ... ,, 12/- ,, dozen.
EGGS, PACKING AND DESPATCH FREE.
CHICKS, ORDERS ABOVE Rs. 18/-
CRATE AND FREIGHT FREE.

"Satisfaction Guaranteed" or Money Refunded.

Apply to—
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P. O. GIRIDIH,
Dist. HAZARIBAGH.
12

Moorla Utility Poultries.

Specialists in Guinea Fowl production for table and eggs for hatching.

Specially selected trios ... Rs. 8/- per trio.
,, ,, pairs ... ,, 6/- ,, pair.

Freight to nearest Rly. Station extra.

Read what the HON. SECRETARY of the I. P. CLUB says of our stock.

"Many thanks for the trio of Guinea Fowl which arrived safely and are good value for money."

Mrs. L. L. HARMAN,
Ramgarhwa, B. & N. W. Rly.
4

THE SURE REMEDY
POULTRY CUREALL PILLS.
(Registered.)

Highly commended by *Buff Rock* of the Gazette. Birds suffering from diseases such as the dreaded Ranikhet, cholera, etc., are with these pills Miraculously cured.

Price Rs. 2/- per packet of 100.

The roughly reliable Asils and eggs available.

Price Rs. 55/- per pair and eggs 15/- per doz.

The Ideal Asil House,
P. O. CHHUCHAKWAS,
Dist. ROHTAK.
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MISSION POULTRY FARM,
KATPADI, S. INDIA,

Largest Poultry Farm in S. India. Yearly importers and breeders of W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Sussex.

Eggs, day old chicks, and breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices.

Catalog on request.

Several used incubators for sale.

J. J. De VALOIS,
Manager.
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VISVA-BHARATI.

Institute of Rural Reconstruction.
POULTRY FARM.
THE BEST IN BENGAL.

Trains apprentices in scientific Poultry keeping. Awards from the 1927 World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, Canada, and several Prizes at the All India Poultry Shows

Specialities :—
W. Leghorns and Chittagongs.
For particulars apply to :—
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A few spare cockerels.

WHITE LEGHORNS

from large egg hens, sired by a cock of Tom Barron's famous strain.

AUSTRALORPS

Handsome ones of Lady Burke's strain. Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 10-0-0 according to age.

K. D. GARRISON,
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INDIA' BEST IMPORTED
Leghorns.

The finest stock available in England and only landed this month.

Cockerel's dam and sire's dam laid 525/528 in 24 months.

This bird heads a pen of 10 hens with records of 270/288 in 12 months.

Eggs Rs. 18/- per doz. inclusive all charges.

February onward young stock will be available and booked in strict rotation.

Mrs. R. POWELL,
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A. C. BULLMORE.
"ARTHURSTON" Poultry Farm
3, Central Road, Banglore.

Breeder of Highest Pedigree Profiic Laying Exhibition & Utility Poultry.

White Leghorns :—Barrons, Padmans Holywood, & Tancred 300 Egg Strain.

Rhode Island Reds :—Golden & American Utility, English & American Exhibition Strains.

Eggs :—From General Pens Rs. 6/- dozen, Special Pens Rs. 12/-, Extra Special Rs. 20/-, Super Special Rs. 25/- dozen.

Infertiles (if any) replaced free.
11

GEORGE HOWARD,
SPERRIN POULTRY FARM,
Langley, HITCHIN, Herts, England.

Breeder, exhibitor, Exporter of pedigree utility and exhibition poultry. Exports at our own risks and inclusive prices for live delivery Indian ports. *Prices from £ 2 per bird.*

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. See further Breeder's Cards. See also larger displayed advertisement in Gazette once each year.
2

UNIQUE EXPORT GUARANTEE.

As your late Secretary and Editor and exporter since leaving India our *reputation for square dealing is well* known. But in future will export utility poultry on approval *i.e.*, if not approved on arrival, send to Calcutta, Rangoon or all India Show for auction and if purchase price not realised we will refund difference. George Howard. 2

A £ 5 PRIZE.

Maintain the Stamina and quality of "Sperrin" strains by keeping them pure. We offer each year a cockeral value £ 5 as special for best bird at All India show bred in India from our strains, with no outcrossing. If you cannot import, then enquire conditions and purchase eggs from those who have our imported stock. Geo. Howard.
2

that, henceforward, eggs were to be offered for sale at the Municipal market with utmost punctuality. Accordingly we hired a tiny shop, the very next day, at the market and got a fresh consignment for sale. That day we had no sale at all. On the following morning we sold a single egg, purchased more out of curiosity than as a necessity. The third day proved more promising as we disposed off a good number. Lo ! *there was a rush for eggs on the 4th day and* to-day so great is the rush for "Mohurwalla" eggs that it is impossible to meet the demand. Up till August we used to charge six annas per dozen. Now *we have been selling at -/7/- per dozen.* We even sell the standard size eggs for nine annas.

The small income we have been drawing presently through table eggs covers all the expenses of our farm ; so *that by October next, when all our pullets* will be laying, we should expect a handsome return for our labours. The number of hens laying eggs presently does not exceed 175 as the remaining birds have not yet reached maturity. Now it is easy to calculate that with the enlargement of our scale the bulk of profit must automatically rise up to a considerable degree. We do admit, however, that for *obvious reasons the cost of running our farm is* greatly minimized but at any rate it cannot be denied that under similar conditions a beginner has a vast field before him and if he cannot dream of bringing his business to the level of more advanced countries he can earn at least a substantial income out of this much-despised cottage industry.

S. A. IMAM,
of
(Orange Poultry Farm).
ALINAGAR,
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B. & O.

The "SILVER STEEL" Chicken Toe Punch.

Price Re. 1/- postage As. -/2/- only.

The Indian Poultry Gazette,
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THE ONLY POULTRY JOURNAL OF INDIA.

YULDEN FARMS, LIMITED.
"Whywas" Sandy Cross, Heathfield,
SUSSEX - - ENGLAND.

The above Farm is now under the personal management of A. O. FODEN, ESQ., and in partnership with W. E. J. YULE, ESQ., and are now able to export **Pedigree White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes and Light Sussex** of the very best quality at extremely favourable rates to members of the Indian Poultry Club and readers of the Gazette.

If you require birds for the forthcoming **All India Show,** place your orders immediately. Breeding stock available in the above breeds.

For further particulars apply to :—

W. E. J. YULE,
Carmichael Court, DARJEELING.

OUR QUALITY AND PRICES WILL ASTOUND YOU.

Dear Readers !

Your club needs overhauling very badly and your humble Secretary has the following to place before you for your urgent and favourable consideration. If you are a true member of the Club and therefore a sincere friend of the Poultry Industry in India you must not fail to do your bit and give as much as you can.

Your Secretary is determined to make your Club an institution worth its name—THE ALL INDIA POULTRY CLUB—the object of which is to develop the poultry industry in India and he simply must get your support financially to achieve his object. Some may say it's a dream, a castle in the air as your Secretary is too busy to give his full personal attention to all this, but will be disillusioned when they see it accomplished. It is now up to you to disillusion them by giving the Club what it requires. If you fail it will be a serious set-back to the Club and therefore to the Poultry Industry from which it will be difficult to emerge, and the Club will remain, I apprehend, for ever an unknown institution that does nothing except holding poultry shows and publishing a journal, call it whatever you may. What use then! Absolutely none. Your humble Secretary, therefore, appeals to you to place at his disposal the funds he needs. Every sum received will be gratefully acknowledged in the Gazette, and Committee Members will be kept informed of every expenditure. They will be requested to circulate it amongst all the members in their respective provinces for which a list of members in each province will be supplied to them. You will wonder why this great ambition? Because your Secretary has been encouraged to take it up on account of the growing interest in poultry keeping in India, his zeal to develop a Poultry Industry in India, and the never failing co-operation of Members and Subscribers since he took it over.

It may interest you to hear that he had been making constant endeavours to improve conditions in India in regard to the poultry industry, long before he had the honour of serving you as Honorary Secretary and Editor, through the public press. He twice pointed out the necessity for including poultry diseases as a compulsory subject in the curricula of veterinary colleges in India by means of articles in the Pioneer and other daily newspapers; he appealed to the Government, by means of an article in the Pioneer, to establish a Research Laboratory for investigations on poultry diseases and a Central Poultry Institute for carrying on other experiments in poultry breeding; he, immediately on taking over, issued a letter to all the well-known newspapers in India that this Club stands for the promotion and development of poultry industry and is the only All-India Institution for the purpose, which publishes the only monthly poultry journal in India in a common language, which is the medium of carrying poultry news to interested quarters; he submitted an application, on taking over, to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for financial assistance to conduct experiments etc. connected with Poultry Husbandry and the reply is very favourable, but they wish to see your club doing something first. It may not be out of place to mention here that the interest now taken by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is far greater than what it ever took before your humble Secretary commenced bringing to its notice the great need for active interest in this industry which is the most suitable occupation for the agriculturist in India; he placed before the country his views regarding improvement in marketing poultry and eggs in India and overcoming other difficulties in connection with the poultry industry by means of the article "Profit From Your Poultry" in the Pioneer; he appealed to the Indian Railways to reduce freight on live poultry, improve transport conditions etc., and allow concessions to travel both ways in single journey fare to an attendant with exhibits for the Club Shows, and is submitting an application for the purpose. The above articles appeared in the issues of the Pioneer and some other daily newspapers dated 9th. August, 1930, 31st. August, 1930, 2nd. October, 1931, 12th. August, 1932, 19th. August, 1932, in the Statesman, (Delhi Edition) and 3rd. September, 1932.

The question arises what has been the result of all this. The result is as follows:—

(1) Increase in the number of members and subscribers.

(2) Enrolment of institutions like the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar Kumaun as Gazette subscribers.

(3) Promises of help to the Club, some of which have already been fulfilled, by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome; the World's Poultry Science Association; Holland; the Empire Marketing Board, London; the National Utility Poultry Society, England; the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, U. S. A.; the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India; the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research India; the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Government of India; Indian Railways; Indian States;

the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, U. P.; Provincial Government Departments of Agriculture; the U. P. P. A.; Members; and private individuals.

(4) The curricula of Veterinary Colleges in India are being revised by an expert Committee and the Club has been assured that duo regard will be paid to your Secretary's proposals.

(5) An All India Act for the control of infectious diseases in domestic animals including poultry is now in draft.

(6) The Gazette is gaining popularity.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 is, therefore, required to make a beginning of the undermentioned. This shall be called the "Development Fund".

(1) A Pedigree Stock Farm.

(2) A Commercial Farm dealing in table poultry and eggs to determine the extent to which it can be profitable. This should include the organisation of efficient marketing of poultry and poultry products to enable the producer in the country to sell his commodity at a profitable rate.

(3) A section for Research Work to conduct breeding experiments to evolve breed or breeds of poultry suitable and economically valuable for this country, and to test if pure-breds can live and lay as well if kept in the villages under conditions characteristic of the places as they would if kept on modern lines, as well as for any other purpose that the Club may, in future, consider useful for the poultry industry in this country.

(4) To hold a Conference annually, in connection with the All-India Poultry Show, of workers in Poultry Husbandry in India, Burmah, and if possible in Ceylon to review the work done in the past and to consider, discuss and decide the future programme of the work. It has been decided to hold this Conference in connection with the coming All-India at Delhi in January, 1933, and readers and others will be doing a personal favour to the Honorary Secretary by sending exhibits, attending personally, and preparing papers on the different aspects of Poultry Industry.

(5) To compile a book annually called "The Review of Poultry Breeding Operations in India" and to arrange for the dissemination of knowledge contained in it as widely as possible in the country by means of leaflets, lectures, demonstrations and other suitable methods.

(6) To study conditions, by means of a tour round the country, regarding the Poultry Industry prevailing in the different parts of India, deliver lectures on poultry farming, attend provincial shows, and specially to discuss these schemes and collect funds for them.

(7) To form an Indian National Committee to organise India's representation at the Fith World's Poultry Congress to be held in September, 1933 at Rome, Italy.

In addition to these it is essential to keep a suitable office and equipment; the purchase of a Typewriter is unavoidable as the present one is very old, and constant repairs are very expensive.

The Secretary is fully aware of the difficulties these schemes involve in India, specially during these days of scarcity and depression everywhere in the country, but a sincere effort, he still holds, coupled with full co-operation of the Governments, Central and Provincial, Indian States, members, subscribers, and other private agencies, is sure to bring due return for the labour.

Readers are requested to send in their contributions on receipt of this Gazette for the Show Funds also. It would be better to give both these funds one name—DEVELOPMENT FUND.

NURUL ISLAM,

Hony. Secretary,

Indian Poultry Club,

2, Peel Road, Cantonments,

Lucknow, U. P

JOHN H. DOWDEN & SON.

Take the greatest pride in exporting the very best pedigree utility poultry.

WHITE LEGHORNS - WHITE WYANDOTTES
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Clients through the world testify to the high quality of our stock, and the uniformly excellent results obtained under widely varying conditions.

THE "HEYDOWN" STRAINS

have been evolved after 20 years of meticulous selection and pedigree breeding, and our stock is reared under conditions which ensure the highest possible degree of stamina.

We shall be pleased to quote inclusive prices for breeding stock, delivered to your nearest port.

Write for our illustrated catalogue, describing our 100 acre farm.

JOHN H. DOWDEN & SON.

"HEYDOWN", Heathfield, Sussex, England.

THE

FIFTH WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

Will be held at ROME, ITALY, from the 6th to the 15th September, 1933 under the direct Patronage of H. M. the King of Italy.

India Must Be Represented At This International Gathering.

Particulars can be had on application to—

The Honorary Secretary,

INDIAN POULTRY CLUB,

No. 2, Peel Road, **Cantonments,**

LUCKNOW, U. P.

Mr. Backyarder.

Do you know that the Male Bird is more than half your Breeding Pen ?

I can offer you

PEDIGREE TOM BARRON WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS.

(The finest strain in the World)

With the high fecund factor.

Fine Birds Proud of their Ancestry and sure to increase both egg yield and egg size.

Further particulars from:—

BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM.

KUMLAHI, SIMLA S.W.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,

I am very interested in the article by Mr. W. Sherrard-Smith on "TICKS."

There is no doubt that the tick is responsible for more deaths of Poultry in Tropical Countries than any other cause, and the ignorance displayed by most poultry keepers on the harm ticks do is distressing.

I should like to give my advice to those who find birds sufferring with green diarrhœa darkened comb, drooping wings and general listlessness, and this is the generous use of kerosine oil, in all cracks and crevices where ticks are likely to hide.

I find one of the best means of applying the oil is by means of a force feed oil can (one which holds at least ½ a pint) the larger the better with a 8" or 10" spout.

Do not think that the tick is in the floor or dirt. He and she both find the cleanest part to lie up in and lay their eggs.

If ticks are suspected, lime wash the house thinly and the entrances of the hiding places will soon be revealed by black round dots of their excreta, insert *the end of the oil can and gently pump in the oil.* It will find its way wherever a tick can go. Old ticks, young ticks and eggs all share the same fate, and as a proof of this one can remove a board and one will find them dried up hard and out for the count for ever.

It does not matter what ones house is made of, iron, wood, stone or bricks, ticks will be there unless constant attention is given to exterminate them. Do not trust so called tick proof perches. I have found hundreds of ticks that have "crossed" the river of oil and no doubt the reader will wonder how this comes about. I can prove by experience that the *ticks attack the feet of its victim a few minutes* before it goes to rest on tbe perch and is carried up. I would rather call this kind of perch a tick trap, because if the attendant will only take the trouble to examine the perch he can catch perhaps the lot but not before the harm has been done, the birds having already lost blood and the most serious of all, perhaps infected with the tick fever germ.

My favourite house is made of all wood standing 18" above the ground and about 5 feet by 6 feet by 6 feet long, covered with galvanized iron sheets, half the front is open being covered with wire-nettir, which is airy enough if birds are not overcrowded. The all open wire netted affair I do not like. When applying coal tar to the outside put it on hot almost boiling and it will penetrate into all crevices and give the tick a warm time. I also mix plenty of glue (siddus) with the lime wash and add about 1/4 kerosine oil to the wash to thin it down.

Every poultry keeper should make a point of fighting the tick if he wishes success with his birds as I firmly believe that the tick is not only responsible for the tick fever germ but directly or indirectly responsible for most of the diseases which go under various names and for which fowls suffer in the East,

I look forward to my copy of the Gazette each month and I sincerely wish it success.

Yours truly,

J. WILLIAMS.

DEAR SIR,

In his article on Poultry Housing and Equipment in India on page 120 of tbe July issue, Captain Sharrard-Smith asks "Why has this article been written when there is so much literature on the subject of poultry keeping in India ?" Captain Sherrad-Smith then answers his own question. And who can gainsay that the methods of housing and many other things connected with poultry advocated by eminent authors are not practicable, provided the two words "in India" are added. How many of the articles that appear in the Gazette and which have been taken from American and English Poultry Journals are of any real practicable use to readers of the I. P. G. ? Having edited the I. P. G. for some years no one knows more than I do how the editor is tempted, I might almost say compelled, to fill up the Gazette *with articles from these poultry journals, because* poultry keepers in India are indifferent to the urgent need of letting their comrades know, through the medium of the Gazette, how they are faring and what their experiments have led to. Articles by learned professors given at State agricultural schools, etc., look nice on paper, and are no doubt of great value in *the country in which the lectures are given, but can* anyone dispute that the vast majority of these are of very little use, if any at all, to the average reader of the I. P. Gazette. I will go further and say that in many instances they are misleading and more apt to discourage poultry keeping in India than to assist the industry. Now, Sir, you personally in connection with your work with the U. P. P. A. must come across a great deal of poultry matter that would be of interest and use to your readers. Give us all the benefit of your experiences. Problems that interest you will interest others. And, where are the contributions from the pens of the local poultry keepers that used to contribute articles to the Gazette ? Nothing to write about ? Nothing ever happens ? But what about that pullet that died so suddenly the other day ? What did you do to save her life ? What about that brood of chicks you are so proud of ? Don't you think others may be interested in your method of feeding and rearing. And, you, who has been more fortunate than most and had practically no casualties during the last twelve months, don't you think it would interest others if you told us all about it and to what you attribute your clean bill of health. And we all know of course that poultry need, food and water, but what sort of food, and is there nothing else to drink but water ? Vitamins? Well, leave *them to the professors; you in India* have an abundance of sunshine and plain foodstuffs, and a comparison of actual results will no doubt show you that you need lose no sleep worrying about vitamins or specia

minerals. Your original and home-made appliances are probably many times more valuable than those put on the market by appliance makers. Your method of feeding is probably much more suitable to conditions prevailing in India than the methods in use at the State College at Timbuctoo. The Gazette is the property of the Indian Poultry Club and exists for the purpose of assisting members of the Club and other readers. Your experiences might possibly be looked upon with scorn if sent to a Poultry Journal in America or England but believe me they may be invaluable to your fellow readers. Help your Editor to help you to help each other by the circulation of experiences of poultry keeping in India. Send him so many contributions that he will not have occasion to fill up with scientific dry-as-dust articles.

GEO. HOWARD.

Judging the Aseel.

SIR,

Would you, kindly insert the following in the Gazette and oblige.

The Aseel is gaining popularity day by day and every new year witnesses more and more exhibits in the Aseel section of the All India. Such a class deserves the greatest of attention. Every fancier of the Aseel is keenly interested in the selection of the judge. It is therefore essential that the task of judging the Aseel be entrusted to the best available gentleman.

The All India is ahead and the appointment of a judge should immediately be made. Besides, the Judge of the last two years, I am afraid, will not be available for his various pre-occupations. I may, therefore, suggest a name or two. In my opinion no one is better fitted than the *ex*-Secretary and the founder of the Aseel Club—Mr. ZiaulIslam, Advocate, Meerut. He indeed richly deserves it. Besides him another gentleman too has very much to his credit. He is, Mr. M. A. K. Mushtaq of the Ideal Aseel House.

I hope my suggestion will not fall flat and that either of the two gentlemen will be approached to take up the task.

Yours truly,

ASGHAR HUSAIN KHAN.

Dear Mr. Nur-Ul-Islam,

I am delighted to hear that you are going to run the All India. I wish you every success.

The reason why I suggested December was because every exhibitor at the Allahabad Show last year said that Shows should be held before Christmas, so that all breeding pens could be mated up in January. This is perfectly right and I think you also agreed with this discussion at the Lunch table. Had the last Show been held in December, I would have had more progeny from my winning R. I. R. I would never again send birds to a Show after the end of December.

In fact one Exhibitor told me he was unable to bring his best birds because they were in his breeding pens? What is the use of a Show of second class birds?

You may use the above. if you like, in your Gazette so as to elicit opinion on the subject.

Yours Sincerely,

W. SHERRARD-SMITH.

THE USE OF NICOTIN AND ITS COMPOUNDS FOR THE CONTROL OF POULTRY PARASITES.

BY

CLIFF D. CARPENTER.

Petaluma Laboratories, Los Angelese, Calif.

(Reprinted from the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, N. S., Vol. 31, No. 5, May 1931.)

The use of tobacco and its alkaloid, nicotin, for the control of insects, began with the introduction of its use in floriculture, about 1890, when nurserymen and gardeners used tobacco stem fumigation as a means of protecting their flowers against insect life. These insects were destroyed by burning the tobacco stems. producing a dense smoke, and also by spreading the tobacco several inches deep in the greenhouses or beneath the plants.

In 1892, the first standardized extract of nicotin, called "Rose Leaf", was placed upon the market. This product contained slightly less than 3 per cent. nicotin and had many disadvantages, being thick and gummy and was employed by exposing the extract to live steam under high pressure, and forcing the diluted vapours throughout the greenhouses by a system of pipes.

As early as 1898, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station reported that Rose Leaf cost less, was easier to prepare, was more effective and had a wider range of application than any form of insecticide used up to that time.

The first entrance of nicotin into the control of animal parasites dates back to the early nineties, when sheep were first dipped for scabbies, ticks and lice. It was soon proved that nicotin destroyed all three of these external parasites with a single dipping and was greatly superior to lime-sulfur solutions, arsenical dips and coal tar previously used.

In 1910, Arnold developed a 40 per cent. solution of sulfate of nicotin and for twenty years this product has been available, principally in the form of "Black Leaf 40".

Lamson found that Black Leaf 40 was an effective agent in the control of stomach worms of sheep. For several years nicotin had been given in various forms with the food, including tobacco stems, leaves and dust.

Again, however, it was found that these were too uncertain in their nicotin content and with the advent of Black deaf 40 it was possible to standardize the dose and obtain more efficient results than with copper sulfate treatment. It was cheap, easy to obtain and did not have the prolonged after—effects of copper sulfate.

With this evidence of nicotin controlling external and internal parasites in sheep and cattle, Beach and Herms, in 1916, first employed tobacco stems for the control of poultry parasites. Beach found that by steeping finely chopped tobacco stems for two hours and mixing the stems and the liquid with about one-half of the usual ration of the ground feed and by fasting the birds for a day previous to the treatment, many roundworms were expelled. This treatment was followed by Epsom salt and repeated in ten days. Some evidence was secured to indicate that from ten to twenty-five per cent of the cecum worms also were removed by this method and it was suggested that the treatment be repeated at intervals of three to four weeks in an attempt to control these parasites. The fasting before and the purging after treatment caused a loss of egg-production and greatly shocked the birds, and was otherwise undesirable even though many worms were expelled.

A commercial poultryman of California provided the next step by recommending that commercial tobacco dust be mixed with the mash snd fed over a period of time. Dougherty and Beach confirmed these results and recommended adding to the mash two per cent. by weight of tobacco dust, containing 1½ per cent. nicotin and feeding for a period of three or four weeks. For several years the tobacco dust treatment was the best known means of removing roundworms.

During the period from 1916 to 1929 many products were offered on the market, using nicotin sulfate as a base, which were sold under trade names and were no more efficient than steeped tobacco stems and no less harmful.

In 1924, Freeborn developed the first individual treatment for the elimination of roundworms, using nicotin sulfate as the active ingredient. He combined 7·9 grams of nicotin sulfate with 16 grams of a selected fullers' earth, known as Lloyd's Alkaloidal Reagent, and found that he could thus safely administer an amount of nicotin several times the lethal dose. This mixture was packed in a number two gelatin capsule, which, when filled, weighed from 350 to 400 milligrams. These capsules were administered by introducing them into the back of the throat and after locating them from the outside, forcing them into the crop with a thumb and forefinger. Freeborn reports an efficiency of 97·2 per cent. for 312 birds treated.

It is not definitely known how fullers' earth protects the bird from the poisonous effects of nicotin, but it is a fact that the nicotin is both absorbed and the nicotin is undoubtedly released slowly enough that the birds are not seriously affected. A lethal dose of nicotin causes a depression on the somatic reflexes to the extent that respiration and other body processes cease.

In the early field application of the capsule treatment, quite a few birds were killed by leaving capsules *in the back of the throat*, since many nerve endings are exposed in this area. Other birds suffocated by faulty application in that capsules were introduced into the trachea. When the capsule is placed well into the crop, very little shock results.

Freeborn concludes that inasmuch as the fullers' earth loses its normal ability to remain in suspension when subjected to extracts of intestinal washings, there is a possibility that the direct cause of the nicotin being liberated is due to the derangement of its colloidal system from purely physical factors. It is quite evident that colloidal chemistry is seriously involved in this phenomenon.

Linsteadt found that certain colloids were safe carriers of nicotin and stated that molecular weights and sizes are determining factors in the protection granted to the bird. Since the molecular weight of *nicotin (alkaloid) is 162·13 and* of nicotin sulfate 211·17, it is thus seen that the alkaloid nicotin is more toxic to the bird than nicotin sulfate.

He successfully combined nicotin and casein and determined the molecular weight as 129 13, more than six times that of nicotin sulfate *making it a safe* carrier. With a thought of overcoming the undesirable features of the nicotin sulfate capsule, Linsteadt combined 10 per cent., soap with his nicotin caseinate compound and produced a pellet of a size and a shape that it could not enter the trachea and one which *would be slippery when moistened and therefore not* stick in the throat.

Many tests have been employed, by the writer, to determine the efficiency of this product, called "Nicocides". In no instance has the efficiency fallen below 99 per cent.

(*To be continued.*)

The following advertised at cost price are for sale and reasonable officers will be considered :—

1 No. II Hearson Incubator. 100 eggs. Rs. **275.**

1 Buckeys Incubator. 200 eggs. Rs. **225.**

1 Silver Hen Incubator. 50 eggs. Rs. **70.**

2 Colony Brooders. 27A. Rs. **250.**

1 Home Brooder. Rs. **80.**

1 Caponising Set. Rs. **25.**

1 Four-Oaks Sprayer. Rs. **45.**

1 Moisture Indicator. Rs. **7-8-0.**

Apply :—

G. V. ASHELY COHN,
Manager, Poultry Farm,
Jodhpur,

? ? ?

Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.

Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK,

C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".

Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

. *(Continued from last month.)*

A. I would fix no number for eggs for setting under a hen : as many as she can conveniently cover without leaving any part of any egg exposed should be the guiding principle. A small country hen wo'nt cover more than eleven good 2 oz. eggs and a Light Sussex may take as many as 17.

Light Sussex hens can be used for hatching purposes but I should not put eggs under them as they are rendered unfit for producing eggs till long after they hatch the eggs. The country hen is the best for this purpose.

Yes, climatic conditions in this country necessitate a different poultry management from the one practised in colder climes.

The same lady asks :—I have been feeding my birds on a wet mash of 2 parts bran, 3 parts Ata, 2 parts maize meal and 1½ parts fish meal and including any household scraps in same which are not very large and I have 11 birds; 5 Leghorn hens, 3 Light Sussex and 2 country birds and one Leghorn cock. They are altogether in a very large run with lots of grass in it. They used to get a mash of plain bran scraps and green stuff. I have stopped the greens as it says in Mrs. Fawkes book; green stuff should not be fed in the rains. I have noticed since changing the food that the birds droppings are a sort of a muddy yellow colour and usually rather loose which I feel is not right. The birds themselves look and behave as if they were very fit. They lay well and are always about foraging for food. They also get a scratch feed of wheat at 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. and a handful a bird at 5-30 p.m. They get their mash about 10 am. Can you suggest what is wrong or suggest a better way of feeding.

A.—I am of the opinion that the liver of your birds in not in order which has caused the droppings to be of a muddy yellow colour. I should give a purgative of Epsom Salts.

Yes, no green food is necessary for your birds as they have the grass in your compound to serve that purpose. I would suggest you increase bran to 3 parts in your mash and knock off fishmeal these days as there must be a lot of insects too for your birds to eat in your compound. The fishmeal should be given in mash from about the middle of October. ½ parts would do.

I would suggest you give them the following mash :—

Bran 3 parts. Wheat Flour 3 parts. Maize meal 1 part. Gram meal 1 part and a mixture of equal parts wheat, Bajra, and Maize as grain feed. I take it you add mineral mixture to your mash.

Note—This was to appear in the August issue but space did not permit this. It concerns the rains.

BUFF SUSSEX AND RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Imported from our own Farm at Home. *I have a few selected cockerels and pullets* eight and nine months old from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 30/- each. If you want a change of Blood try one of these. Every bird sold fit for the show pen or high class breeding, all birds kept under ideal conditions and strict supervision.

Selected trios at Rs. 70/- to Rs. 100/-.

J. WILLIAMS,
3, Sholapur Road,
10 Poona.

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1. Poultry Farmers Guide with many coloured plates.

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These books are most up to date and have been highly spoken of by reputed poultry experts.

Price Rs. 1/4/- each, set Rs. 3/- inclusive of Postage.

PUNJAB POULTRY FARM,
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Advertisements are accepted under these columns at annas four per line, minimum charge Re. 1, for each additional line annas four extra. No additional charge is made for a box number.

Sale.

FOR SALE. Eggs from pure Game birds (Asil) Rs. 12/- per doz. Orders in rotation.
2

POULTRY PILLS. The only remedy for Cholera, Roup, etc. Rs. 3/- per hundred. S. Armour, Lovedale, Nilgiris, 6.
2

FOR SALE. "A firm in Holland dealing in poultry food and seeds solicits enquiries for ant's eggs from new crop. Large stock at moderate prices C.I.F. Calcutta. Enquiries may be sent to Messrs. Corn van Beusekom, Arnhem. Holland.
1

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"FOR SALE. Surplus Wh. Leghorn Cockerels 6 months old Sperrin Utility Strain. Price Rs. 6/- each. Freight and crate extra. Bazele Silchar P. O., Cachar."

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TO EXCHANGE. One pair surplus superfine Asils for a really good pair of Partridge Wyandotte, Buff Rock, or Jersey Black Giants. Also one equally good pair Asils for a Bull Mastiff or Bull terrier dog. Reply Box No. 43 Indian Poultry Gazette Office, Cantonments, Lucknow.
2

Wanted.

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"RAINBOWS" FARM have for quick sale to make room FIVE surplus R. I. RED Cockerels Hatched early March—Best U. P. P. A. Pen "Prince of Wales" Strain Beautiful Birds. Price Rs. 15/- each. Freight and crate inclusive.

Apply :—

Mrs. D. Turner, "Rainbows"
Basdeopur P. O.
Monghyr, E. I. Rly.

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Advertiser is willing to take paying guests on her Poultry Farm near a popular hill-station in the Punjab. Quiet open air life.

Particulars from Box No. 45, I. P. G.